Calendar No. 616

97TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 97-433

AUTHORIZING THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TO CONSTRUCT A NEW MUSEUM SOUTH OF THE ORIGINAL SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING

MAY 26 (legislative day, MAY 25), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2102]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to which was referred the bill (S. 2102) to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a center for Eastern art together with structures for related educational activities in the area south of the original Smithsonian Institution Building adjacent to Independence Avenue at Tenth Street Southwest, in the city of Washington, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 2102 is to authorize the construction of a new museum in Washington, D.C., in the area bounded by the original Smithsonian Institution building, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Arts and Industries Building, and Independence Avenue. Except for two entrance pavilions, the new museum will be underground. The new museum building will house the National Museum for African Art, a Center for Eastern Art, and offices for various Smithsonian programs. The building is described in more detail in the materials included in the section of the report headed "Hearings."

HISTORY

Public Law 96-36, approved July 30, 1979, authorized $500,000 for the Smithsonian Institution to plan for the development of the South Garden Quadrangle, the area south of the Smithsonian Institution's

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original building, commonly known as the "Castle." No funds were appropriated for this purpose, however, in fiscal years 1980 and 1981. In January 1981, President Carter's budget request for fiscal year 1982 included $24.1 million for this construction. This request was revised by President Reagan in his March 1981 revisions to the fiscal year 1982 budget to $1 million for further planning. This amount was reduced by 4 percent in conference to $960,000, which was provided in Public Law 97–100, signed on December 23, 1981. President Reagan's January 1982 budget request for fiscal year 1983 includes $36.5 million for this construction. S. 2102 would authorize the appropriation of this sum.

The estimated total cost, including planning funds already appropriated and obligated or spent, is $75 million. One half of the cost is to be paid from Federal appropriations, and one-half from non-Federal funds raised by the Smithsonian Institution or otherwise available to the Institution. The pattern of authorization, appropriations, and outlays for the Federal funds is:

	Authorization	Appropriation	Outlays
Fiscal year 1982	$1,000,000	$960,000	$960,000
Fiscal year 1983	36,500,000	36,500,000	5,000,000
Fiscal year 1984			15,000,000
Fiscal year 1985			16,500,000
Total	37,500,000	37,460,000	37,460,000

As of May 18, 1982, the Smithsonian Institution estimated that it had available, as cash or pledges, over $26 million of the $37.5 million required in non-Federal funds, distributed as follows:

NON-FEDERAL QUADRANGLE FUNDING SOURCES AS OF MAY 18, 1982

	Total, all sources	Raised externally		Internal SI resources	
		Cash	Pledges	Present	Future
U.S. corporations	$926,000	$276,000	$650,000		
Foundations and individuals	5,270,000	500,000	4,770,000		
Foreign governments	7,518,000	2,164,000	5,354,000		
Interest earned	1,255,000	553,000		$702,000	Unknown
Sale of African art property	2,000,000				$2,000,000
SI trust fund transfers	9,655,000			4,795,000	4,860,000
Total	26,624,000	3,493,000	10,774,000	5,497,000	6,860,000

HEARINGS

On April 20, 1982, the Committee on Rules and Administration heard testimony from S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on S. 2102. A letter, dated March 26, 1982, to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration from S. Dillon Ripley; the prepared statement of S. Dillon Ripley submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration on April 20, 1982; answers to additional questions submitted for the record; and excerpts from a "fact book" submitted by the Smithsonian Institution describing the proposed building follow:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am taking the liberty of writing to express the views of the Smithsonian Institution on S. 2102, a bill "to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a center for Eastern art together with structures for related educational activities in the area south of the original Smithsonian Institution Building adjacent to Independence Avenue at Tenth Street Southwest, in the city of Washington." In addition to authorizing construction of what is known as the Smithsonian's Quadrangle project, the bill also authorizes the appropriation of $36,500,000 and permits the transfer of funds from the Smithsonian to the General Services Administration to carry out the purposes of the Act.

The bill results from a four-years old planning process that the Smithsonian has been pursuing in order to meet major programmatic requirements within the limits of available space and prospective financing. The plan that has evolved contemplates development of the 4.2 acre quadrangle bounded by the Smithsonian's original building (the red sandstone "castle" on the Mall), the Freer Gallery of Art, Independence Avenue, and the Arts and Industries building. Two small pavilions, designed to enhance the historic character of their surroundings and combine with landscaping to create a quiet public garden, would lead through introductory galleries to subsurface spaces, representing ninety-five percent of the overall structure, in which would be housed major exhibition galleries for the display of the history and culture of Africa, the Near East, and Asia; the international seminar and conference facilities; and other areas for the Institution's public service and educational outreach activities. The pavilian on the eastern side of the Quadrangle would provide a Mall site for the collections of our National Museum of African Art, and the one on the west, adjacent to the Freer, will permit expansion of its Near Eastern and Asian programs while, at the same time, providing space for related exhibitions and activities which, under the terms of the Freer Will, are currently precluded. Plans and specifications will be completed later this year.

Financing of the Quadrangle project is and has been viewed as a joint enterprise involving both appropriated and non-appropriated funds. If approval to begin construction in fiscal year 1983 is forthcoming, the total cost of the project, including planning, is estimated at $75 million. Our plan proposes that $37.5 million of the total amount be provided from appropriations and that an equal share be forthcoming from non-appropriated sources. This concept has been endorsed by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in their initial approval of $1 million for planning in fiscal year 1982 which subsequently was limited to $960,000 as a result of a general four percent reduction in appropriations levels late last fall.

Efforts to raise non-Federal funds have been proceeding as our plans have been developing. The Smithsonian has received substantial gifts from foreign governments, domestic and foreign corporations, foun-

dations, and individuals, and significant additional contributions are expected in the near future. Furthermore, the Institution is setting aside for project purposes between $1.0 and $2.0 million per year through fiscal year 1985 from the net revenues of its auxiliary activities and anticipates applying proceeds from the sale of property (with the exception of the Frederick Douglass house) occupied by the National Museum of African Art to the costs of the construction. Funds from these sources total approximately $18 million, and we believe that prospects for securing the remainder are good.

Enactment of S. 2102 and full budget authority in the amount of $36.5 million is required in order to allow a construction contract to be awarded early in fiscal year 1983 and to complete the project as designed within existing estimates. However, we recognize the need to hold down Federal outlays and would expect to phase their application over three years with an estimated $5 million in fiscal year 1983; $15 million in fiscal year 1984; and $16.5 million in fiscal year 1985.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

S. DILLON RIPLEY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT BY S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: Thank you very much for this opportunity to appear before you today to speak in support of S. 2102 which would authorize construction of our Quadrangle project in the area south of the Smithsonian Castle, and allow for the appropriation of $36.5 million.

As you know from our meeting last year on legislation, approved by this Committee, to increase planning funds for the project, the primary purpose of the Quadrangle is to display the history and cultures of Asia, Africa, and the Near East. It is also intended to provide additional space for some of our public service activities. The project represents, we believe, our single most significant effort and opportunity to educate our fellow citizens and our international visitors about the cultural history of the non-Western world.

Since its inception the Quadrangle project has been viewed as a joint enterprise utilizing both appropriated and non-appropriated resources in meeting its total cost of $75 million. Last year I reported that we had in hand gifts and pledges in excess of $3 million, and plans for raising substantial additional sums. I am happy to tell you now that our total is approaching $20 million, which includes more than $10 million which have been committed from non-Federal resources of the Institution, and that there is the prospect of major additional amounts on the horizon. As a further example of the priority we place on the Quadrangle, we have, with the assistance of Brakeley, John Price Jones, Inc. of New York, and selected individuals from the National Board of the Smithsonian Associates, outlined a strategy and launched a carefully structured program for soliciting gifts from

individual Americans and domestic corporations and foundations. The brochures which accompany this statement were developed as a part of this program. I might also refer at this point to the pamphlet, which we call "the Fact Book", that was prepared specifically for the Congress and contains planning and operating estimates along with background material and schematic drawings.

Our design and planning efforts have paralleled our fund-raising activities and have proceeded with comparable success. Tentative design phase drawings and specifications have been submitted by the architect to the General Services Administration. Approval of the tentative design by GSA and the Institution will activate the working drawing phase of the design contract, and it is expected that a contract package for construction bidding will be completed by late October. We are confident of awarding a contract within the $75 million amount.

Costs of Quadrangle planning over the past four years have been financed primarily by Smithsonian fund transfers amounting to approximately $1,500,000. In the current fiscal year, however, $960,000 in Federal funds also has been made available for the same purpose.

While commitment of Federal funds has been key to assuring completion of the planning process, these funds are also significant in that they represent an active Federal presence in the Quadrangle partnership which, in turn, has encouraged the commitment of others, in the United States and in countries around the world, to participate as well.

Approval of S. 2102 and full Federal budget authority of $36.5 million for fiscal year 1983 will extend that representation and enable us to proceed with construction in a timely manner. We are, of course, aware of constraints on the Federal budget, but would anticipate some modest alleviation by phasing outlays over the three-year period during which construction will take place. Currently we estimate Federal outlays of $5 million in fiscal year 1983; $15 million in fiscal year 1984; and $16.5 million in fiscal year 1985.

Mr. Chairman, mindful as we all are of pressures on the budget today, the question "Why the Quadrangle at this time?" quite logically follows. The answers are several. From a Smithsonian viewpoint, we urgently need the exhibition, storage, and research space it will provide, not only for collections we have now, but for those that we confidently expect to receive in the future. The National Museum of African Art clearly lacks the exhibition, storage and research space it requires to serve its growing number of visitors, and we are well aware of the position taken by this Committee several years ago when it approved the addition of the Museum to the Smithsonian family: space should be found for the Museum away from the residential neighborhood where it currently is located. The Quadrangle is the solution we have proposed. Similarly with the Freer, the existing facility is simply too small and, in addition, the requirements of Mr. Freer's will make is impossible for the Freer to display traveling exhibitions or to lend or borrow other objects that would enhance its usefulness to the public and the scholarly community it serves.

Most important, however, is the increasing significance of the non-Western parts of the world in our daily lives. From the Atlantic shores

of Africa to the Pacific shores of Japan, there are political, social, and economic realities that are puzzling to many because they are without historic or cultural contexts. This, I believe, is the fundamental purpose for the Quadrangle, this window on the Mall, as it were, where we can gain a new and richer comprehension of the cultures and peoples whose lives are more and more intertwined with our own. As a place for the exchange of knowledge of and among peoples, the Quadrangle will be a prudent investment in the search for peace in the world we inhabit: the better the understanding between us the more easily we may live together.

I shall be happy to respond to any questions the Committee may have.

RESPONSES FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TO THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY LETTER FROM SENATOR MATHIAS, DATED APRIL 20, 1982

Question. What provisions are being made to handle the additional parking requirements a new museum will create? What estimates have been made of the effects on traffic in the vicinity of the new museum? Will the current width of Independence Avenue be affected in any way?

Answer. It is not anticipated that the activities in the Quadrangle will create significant additional parking requirements. The parking garage in the Air and Space Museum and the Smithsonian Metro Station are close by. Public transportation is generally good and commercial parking lots are convenient, especially on weekends and holidays, the times of highest public visitation to the Mall.

Because this facility has no parking garage and can be accessed from both Jefferson Drive and Independence Avenue, it will have minimal effect on area vehicular traffic. This is substantiated by a transportation specialist in the Environmental Impact Statement completed for this project on November 7, 1980. This project will not affect the width of Independence Avenue, but an independent study sponsored by the National Capital Planning Commission does propose a double row of trees along both sides of the length of the avenue which might necessitate closing the bus lane on the north side of the avenue sometime in the future.

Question. We have noted that the 1968 renovations to the facade of the Renwick Gallery had substantially deteriorated after ten years and are having to be corrected at a cost of $5.85 million dollars. Apparently improper combinations of building materials were used. Also, we note that design and workmanship errors in the six-year old Air and Space Museum will require repairs costing $4 million dollars. Such corrective work if required on an underground building would be even more expensive. What precautions will be taken to ensure that the proper kind and quality of materials are used, and that contractors can be held responsible for their errors?

Answer. The project is being designed under the supervision of the General Services Administration and Smithsonian Institution with close attention to the use of correct, quality and durable materials. The construction contract will require warranties for materials, equipment,

and installation. Should there be a problem, the warranties will be enforced strictly by GSA and the Institution.

Question. What do you estimate the annual operating expenses of the new museum to be? What portion of the annual operating expenses will be provided by Federal funds? What annual revenues will facilities within the museum provide? How will the operating expenses of the African art section compare to the current operating expenses of the Museum of African Art?

Answer. Annual operating expenses of the activities in the Quadrangle are estimated at approximately $28.5 million in fiscal year 1988, the first full year of operations. Of this total, about $9.9 million is federal funds and $18.6 million is trust funds. These amounts include the present budgets of the activities that will be relocated into the Quadrangle; additional program costs related to the work of the Museum of African Art and the new Museum for Near and Far Eastern Art; funds for the protection, maintenance, and care of space and grounds; and funds representing inflationary trends. It is anticipated that the revenues of the principal trust funded activities, namely the Resident and National Associate Programs, will meet fully their expenses, including a share of the building operation costs. It is expected that the operating expenses of the Museum of African Art will be about $3.4 million in fiscal year 1988 dollars as compared to present operations expressed in fiscal year 1988 dollars of about $1.4 million. In addition to these operating budget estimates, it is expected that the two museums will raise funds for exhibitions and special projects.

Question. What roles will the Freer Visiting Committee and the Commission for the Museum of African Art have in the administration of the new museum? Will the statutes for these bodies require amendment?

Answer. It is our intention to enlarge the present Freer Visiting Committee's membership somewhat and to expand its purview to include the new Museum for Near and Far Eastern Art. The Commission for the Museum of African Art will continue its present role when that Museum is located in the Quadrangle. In neither case will any statute require amendment.

Question. Is the new museum to be administered as two separate entities, a Center for Eastern Art and a Museum of African Art, or as a combined facility?

Answer. The Museum of Near and Far Eastern Art and the Museum of African Art comprise only part of the total Quadrangle project; other parts are an Education Center, an International Center, Visitor Information Center offices, and facilities for the National and Resident Associate Programs and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. Although many of the housekeeping functions of the Quadrangle may be centrally administered, and efforts will be made to insure close cooperation among the elements included in the Quadrangle, we expect that the programmatic aspects of the Museum of Near and Far Eastern Art and the Museum of African Art will be separately administered.

Question. In the data supplied to the Rules Committee. the assignment of the square footage indicates that 173 thousand square feet,

only about 49 percent of the total, will be for "exhibition galleries and necessary offices and other facilities." Of the 49 percent, what portion will be gallery space and what portion will be for "offices and other facilities"? How will the exhibition space for African art compare to the exhibition space in the current Museum of African Art? How will the exhibition space in the Center of Eastern Art compare to the space in the current Freer Gallery?

Answer. The 173,000 gross square feet estimate appears in the fiscal year 1983 budget justification which was prepared in January 1982. The more recent estimate is 185,000 gross square feet for the Museum of Near and Far Eastern Art and Museum of African Art. Of this total, 50,000 gross square feet will be devoted to exhibitions and 135,000 square feet for collection storage, work and other public purposes.

The Freer Galley of Art building contains 68,000 square feet, including 35,000 square feet of exhibition space. The new building will provide about 95,000 square feet, including 25,000 square feet of exhibition space for Eastern Art. The Museum of African Art currently occupies about 40,000 square feet, including about 5,000 square feet for exhibitions. The new building will provide about 90,300 square feet, including about 25,000 square feet of exhibition space.

EXCERPTS FROM "FACT BOOK", SUBMITTED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APRIL 20, 1982

INTRODUCTION

Public Law 96-36 that authorized planning for development of the Quadrangle was signed by the President on July 20, 1979. In FY 1982, $960,000 was appropriated to complete planning and design for a Center for African, Near and Far Eastern Culture and Art within 4.2 acres of land bounded by the Smithsonian Building, the Arts and Industries Building, the Freer Gallery of Art, and Independence Avenue. This complex, estimated to cost approximately $75 million, is planned to be financed equally between government and private sponsors. An amount of $36.5 million is requested for FY 1983 to allow the Institution to construct a building in the Quadrangle beginning in late calendar year 1982.

Quadrangle development is planned to include exhibition galleries and supporting museum facilities for the proper display of the unique collections of the National Museum of African Art, as well as for expansion of the programs of the Freer Gallery of Art whose collections of Near and Far Eastern art are widely recognized as among the world's finest. In addition, quarters are planned for the National and Resident Associate Programs, the Visitor Information and Reception Program, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, and expanded public education facilities, as well as a much needed International Center for special exhibitions and symposia. The joining of all these activities and programs in one area will enable the Institution to apply, in a coordinated fashion, its major resources for the benefit of the millions of visitors who travel to Washington each year. It will provide, as well, an opportunity for foreign nations to present their most important cultural accomplishments to this huge audience.

The Quadrangle site will be occupied by two small entrance pavilions bordering Independence Avenue which will serve as introductory galleries and form an enclosure for an eclectic landscape combination particularly evocative of 19th century landscape design, so appropriate to the Smithsonian Institution Building and the Arts and Industries Building. The two pavilions will allow access to three building levels below grade providing exhibition galleries, libraries, classrooms, and space for the care and study of collections. The galleries will permit the Institution to present a variety of exhibitions drawn from the resources of its own museums, other United States collections, or borrowed from abroad. The International Center will enable the Institution to organize international symposia and exhibitions and will enhance the public's ability to interpret distant cultures of extraordinary richness and importance.

The design for development of the Quadrangle was originally conceived by the internationally known Japanese architect, Junzo Yoshimura. Since then, the Boston firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott and its principal architect, Jean Paul Carlhian, has developed site and building plans which have been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. All requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act have been successfully completed.

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PROJECT FUNDING: A COOPERATIVE ENDEAVOR

Throughout its history, beginning with the acceptance by the United States Government of the bequest of a private individual, the Institution has employed a unique blend of public and private funding in fulfilling the purposes for which it was established -- the increase and diffusion of knowledge. This special partnership of federal appropriations and nonfederal funding sources is vividly illustrated in the financing plan for the Quadrangle development. Of the total project cost of $75,000,000, it is proposed that one-half will be provided from federal appropriations and one-half from nonappropriated sources.

An appropriation of $960,000 has been made available for planning in fiscal 1982, and a construction request for $36,500,000 is included as part of the President's fiscal 1983 budget pending before Congress. Of the total nonappropriated contribution, over one-half has been raised to date from a variety of sources. This sum includes gifts and pledges which have been received from a broad range of donors, including individuals, foundations, domestic as well as foreign corporations, and foreign governments. Also included is a commitment of over $9.0 million from the net revenues of Smithsonian auxiliary activities over a multiyear period. Finally, proceeds from the sale of property currently occupied by the National Museum of African Art, excluding the historic Frederick Douglass House, will also be applied toward the cost of construction. Fund raising for the balance of the necessary nonfederal contribution is proceeding well.

Self-help measures have traditionally played an important role in defining the special character of the Institution -- a character that encourages broad-based public support in partnership with federal appropriations. It is this support which will make proposed Quadrangle development a reality.

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Assuming a favorable Congressional response to the Smithsonian's FY 1983 request for a Quadrangle construction appropriation, it is expected that the following schedule will be followed in the construction of the project:

Bid opening	Early January 1983
Contract award	April 1983
Construction completion	March 1986

Following preliminary project planning, the Smithsonian entered into an agreement with the General Services Administration for general management of the Quadrangle project, including administration and supervision of all contractural services. The following project budget has been developed under this arrangement:

Smithsonian planning	$1.0 million
GSA administration and management	1.5
Architectural and other consultant services	3.0
Construction	69.5
	$75.0 million

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Smithsonian Institution
Quadrangle Development
April 1982
Program and Building Space Calculations 1/

	Net S.F.	Gross S.F.
Center for Eastern Art	70,000	95,000
Museum of African Art	68,800	90,300
Education Center	10,200	13,800
National Associate Program	6,000	7,200
Resident Associate Program	10,000	11,700
International Center	18,700	23,900
Visitor Information Center	5,900	7,200
Smithsonian Traveling Exhibits	9,300	12,000
General Support	4,400	5,500
Subtotal	203,300	266,600
Mechanical		20,600
Kiosk and access circulation, loading dock, garden level egress stairs, tunnel connections to Castle & Freer		76,000
Totals	203,300	363,200

1/ These space measurements were taken from tentative design drawings available after the Smithsonian's FY 1983 Budget Justification to Congress was submitted and, therefore, represent the latest available planning information.

($000)

Quadrangle Estimated Costs for Operation and One-Time Expenses, Including Phased Occupancy and Anticipated Escalation 1/

Activity	FY 1986 Operating	FY 1986 One-Time	FY 1987 Operating	FY 1987 One-Time	FY 1988 Operating	FY 1989 Operating
Eastern Art						
Exhibitions	-	1,000	100	250	500	1,000
Museum Programs	314	864	476	-	476	476
Subtotal	314	1,864	576	250	976	1,476
African Art						
Exhibitions	-	1,000	100	400	500	1,000
Museum Programs	675	1,000	1,023	-	1,023	1,023
Less base resources	-554	-	-840	-	-840	-840
Subtotal	121	2,000	283	400	683	1,183
Building Operations						
Building Mgmt.	495	35	649	-	649	649
OPLANTS	306	-	306	-	306	306
Protection	673	1,328	1,345	-	1,345	1,345
Horticulture	37	147	146	-	146	146
Utilities	750	-	937	-	937	937
Subtotal	2,261	1,510	3,383	-	3,383	3,383
Other Programs						
International Ctr.	260	125	260	-	520	520
Education Ctr.	-	450	-	-	-	-
Visitor Services	39	-	39	-	39	39
Subtotal	299	575	299	-	559	559
Totals	2,995	5,949	4,541	650	5,601	6,601
Fiscal Year Totals		8,944		5,191	5,601	6,601
Escalated Dollars		11,180		6,800	7,730	9,570

1/ This table is based on completing Quadrangle construction by March of 1986, and within one year or by March of 1987, having the museums fully operational and open to the public. The dollar figures are based on careful review of programmatic plans and housekeeping requirements, and included are estimates of new staff positions for museum programs (42), building and grounds management (56), protection (72), and visitor services (3). These figures are presented in 1982 dollars with only the grand totals per fiscal year escalated at the compounded rate of 7% for 1983, 6% for 1984, and 5% for each year thereafter. One-time costs include such items as protection and security equipment, collection storage equipment, laboratory equipment, and moving costs. Every effort is being made to identify program cost items such as special exhibitions that might be funded from nonappropriated sources.

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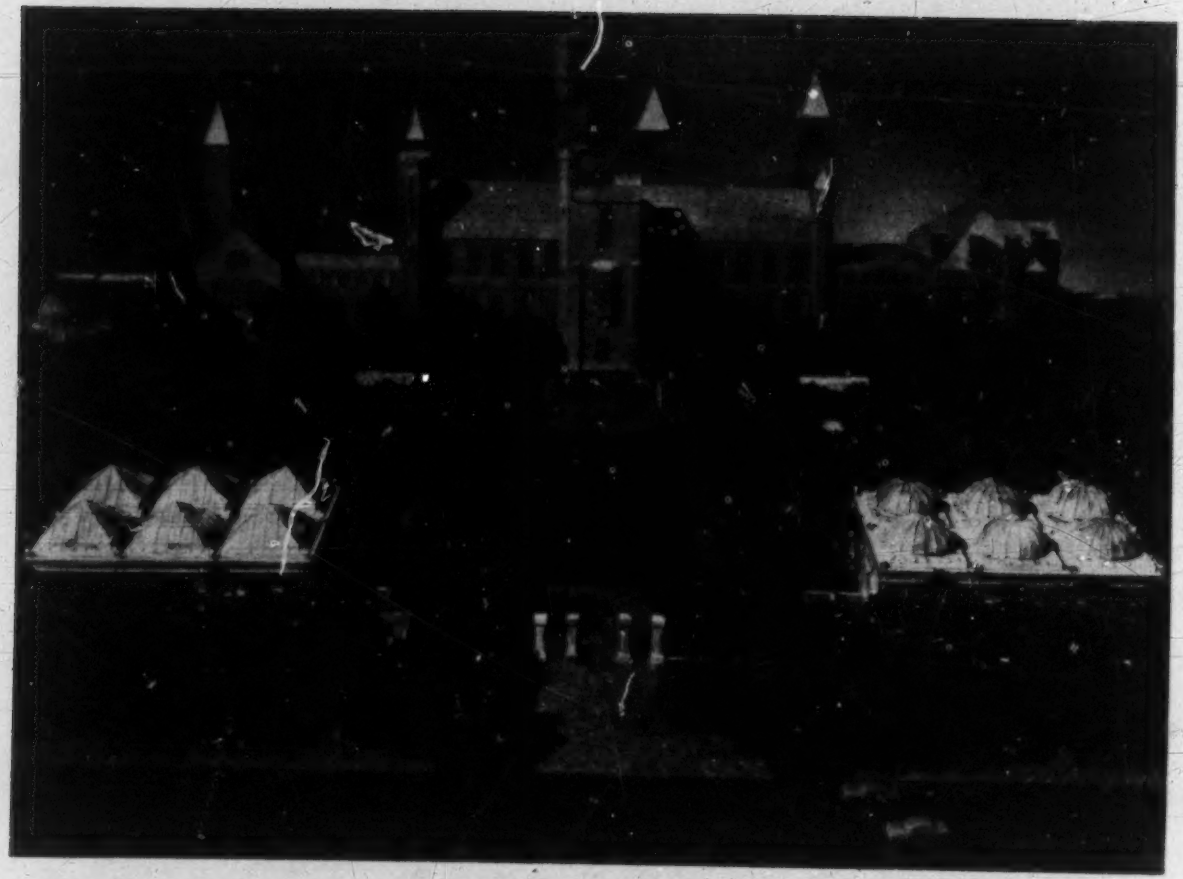
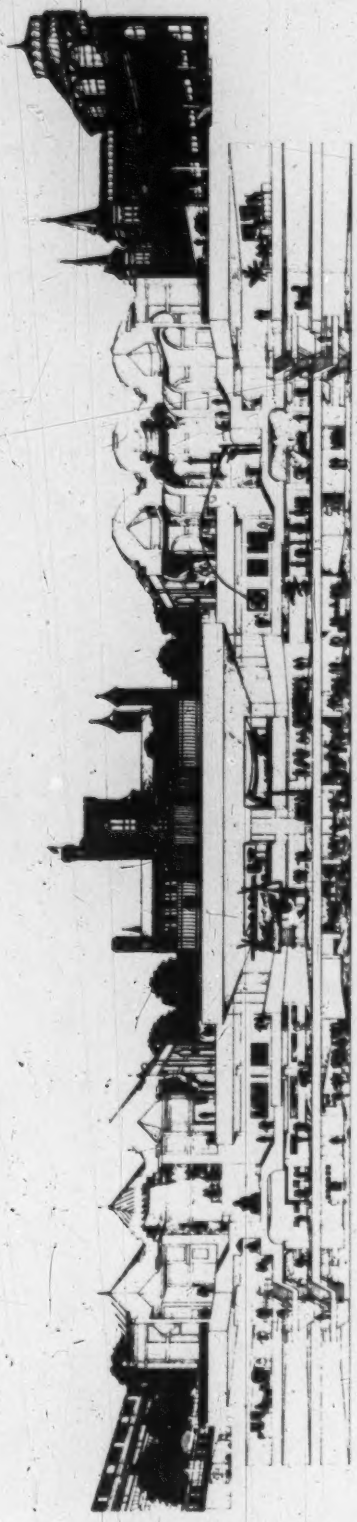


View of Quadrangle from Independence Avenue looking north



MUSEUM OF NEAR AND FAR EASTERN ART

1. EXHIBITION
2. MUSEUM SHOP AND FOOD SERVICE
3. EXHIBITION SUPPORT
4. COLLECTION SUPPORT
5. FREER CONNECTION

MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

6. EXHIBITION
7. MUSEUM SHOP AND FOOD SERVICE
8. EXHIBITION SUPPORT
9. COLLECTION SUPPORT
10. GENERAL SUPPORT

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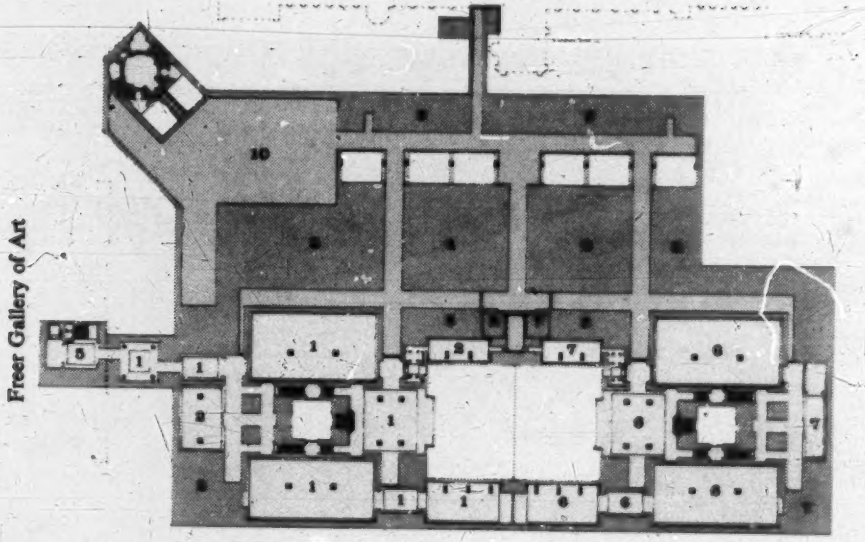
Smithsonian Institution Building



QUADRANGLE DEVELOPMENT

FIRST LEVEL BELOW GRADE

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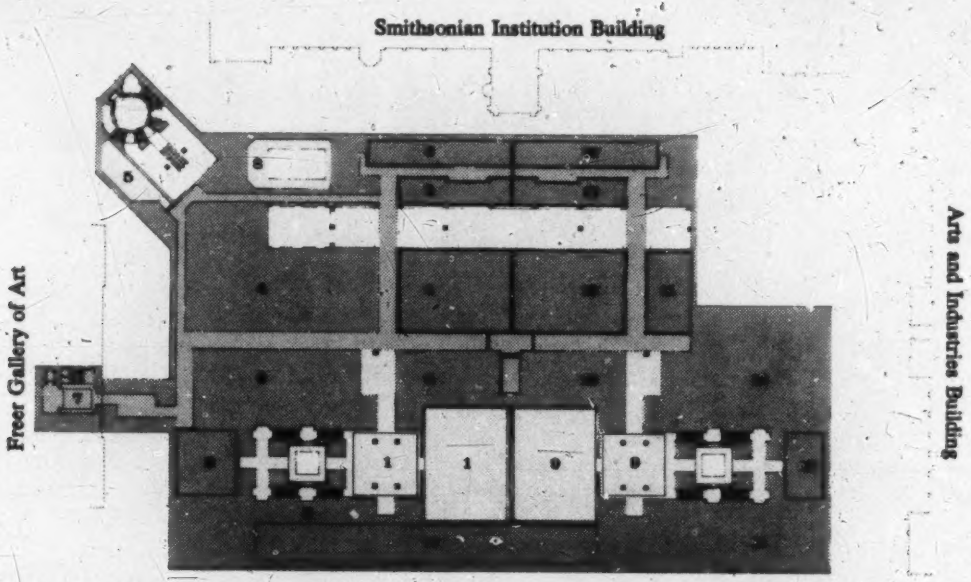
MUSEUM OF NEAR AND FAR EASTERN ART

1. EXHIBITION
2. VISITOR SERVICE
3. EDUCATION
4. RESEARCH
5. ADMINISTRATION
6. COLLECTION STORAGE
7. FREER CONNECTION
8. LECTURE HALL MEZZANINE

MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

9. EXHIBITION
10. VISITOR SERVICE
11. EDUCATION
12. RESEARCH
13. ADMINISTRATION
14. COLLECTION STORAGE
15. COLLECTION SUPPORT
16. MECHANICAL



QUADRANGLE DEVELOPMENT

SECOND LEVEL BELOW GRADE

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COMMITTEE FINDINGS

The Committee on Rules and Administration finds: (1) that the proposed new museum, the construction of which would be authorized by S. 2102, will be a worthwhile addition to the cultural heritage of the United States; (2) the proposed location in the Quadrangle between the Smithsonian Institution's original building, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Arts and Industries Building, and Independence Avenue is appropriate; (3) that location of 90 percent of the building underground offers potential savings in construction and in future maintenace and energy cost; (4) that the officers of the Smithsonian Institution are sufficiently aware of the special problems in such construction that they will take the extra precautions necessary; (5) that the planned sale of the townhouses now housing the National Museum of African Art (except for the townhouse which was the home of Frederick Douglass) and the dedication of the sale proceeds to the construction of the new museum is appropriate; and (6) that the terms of the will of Charles L. Freer are not a barrier to locating a museum for eastern art in the South Garden Quadrangle. On the last point the Committee finds further, from a review of documents published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1928 under the title "Material Papers Relating to the Freer Gift and Bequest," that the provisions of the will of Charles L. Freer dealing with the display of art objects and pertinent to the construction of a new museum can be sumarized as follows:

1. The building known as the Freer Gallery of Art can be used only for the display of articles left to the Smithsonian Institution by Charles L. Freer or purchased with funds given to the Smithsonian Institution for that purpose; and
2. Articles left to the Smithsonian Institution by Charles L. Freer or purchased with funds left by him for that purpose may be displayed only in the building known as the Freer Galley of Art.

Neither of the two above restrictions prevents the construction of a new museum for eastern art, or the location of such a museum near the Freer Gallery, or the construction of connecting passageways between the two. Only commingling of the exhibits would seem to be prohibited, and the Committee is confident that the Smithsonian Institution will prevent any improper commingling from occurring.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

S. 2102 as reported by the Committee has two amendments. The first is a technical amendment to include the word "National" in the name of the National Museum of African Art. The second amendment is a restriction on the obligation or expenditure of Federal funds, except for planning, administration and management expenses, and architectural and other consulting services, until such time as the Smithsonian Institution has available from non-Federal sources, a sum sufficient, when combined with the Federal funds, to complete the construction project. It is the Committee's intention through this amendment to avoid a situation where construction is begun but cannot be

completed without additional Federal appropriations because the non-public funds now expected are not forthcoming. On the question of whether pledges can be counted in determining whether sufficient funds are available, the Committee intends that pledges can be counted if they are legally enforcable obligations. Additionally, the Committee intends that cost overruns, if any, should be borne by private contributions or other non-Federal funds available to the Smithsonian Institution and not through additional appropriations. The Committee recommends that the Smithsonian Institution be sensitive to the possibilities that in the new economic climate, cost reductions may become as achievable as cost overruns were common in the past.

COST ESTIMATE

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 2102 to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a center for Eastern Art.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on the attached cost estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director.)

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 2102.
2. Bill title: To authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a center for Eastern Art.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, May 21, 1982.
4. Bill purpose: The purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations for the Smithsonian Institution.
5. Cost estimate:

	Millions
Authorization level:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	$36.5
1984	-----
1985	-----
1986	-----
1987	-----
Estimated outlays:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	5.0
1984	15.0
1985	16.5
1986	-----
1987	-----

The costs of this bill fall in budget subfunction 503.

6. Basis for estimate: The authorization level of $36.5 million is stated in the bill. Full appropriation of the authorization level is assumed in this estimate. Outlays are based on historical spendout rates for construction funds.
7. Estimate comparison: None.
8. Previous CBO estimate: CBO prepared a cost estimate on May 13, 1982 for H.R. 5659. The costs for the House and Senate bills are identical.
9. Estimate prepared by: Stacey Sheffrin.
10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. NUCKOLS,
(For James L. Blum,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee does not consider that enactment of S. 2102 would have any regulatory impact.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

S. 2102 makes no changes in existing law.

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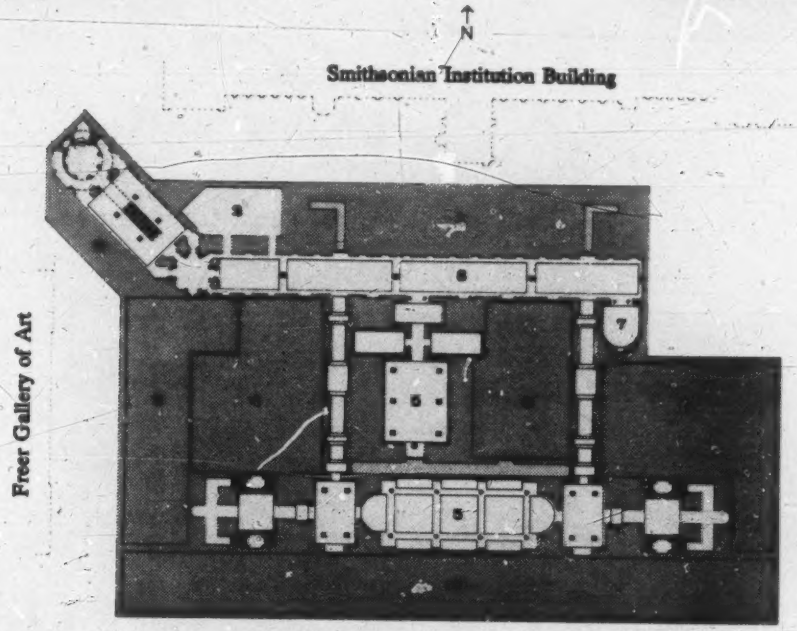
1. EDUCATION CENTER
2. LECTURE HALL
3. NATIONAL ASSOCIATE PROGRAM
4. RESIDENT ASSOCIATE PROGRAM
5. INTERNATIONAL CENTER

6. OFFICE OF VISITOR INFORMATION
7. SMITHSONIAN TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS
8. CONCOURSE
9. GENERAL SUPPORT
10. MECHANICAL



QUADRANGLE DEVELOPMENT

THIRD LEVEL BELOW GRADE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE